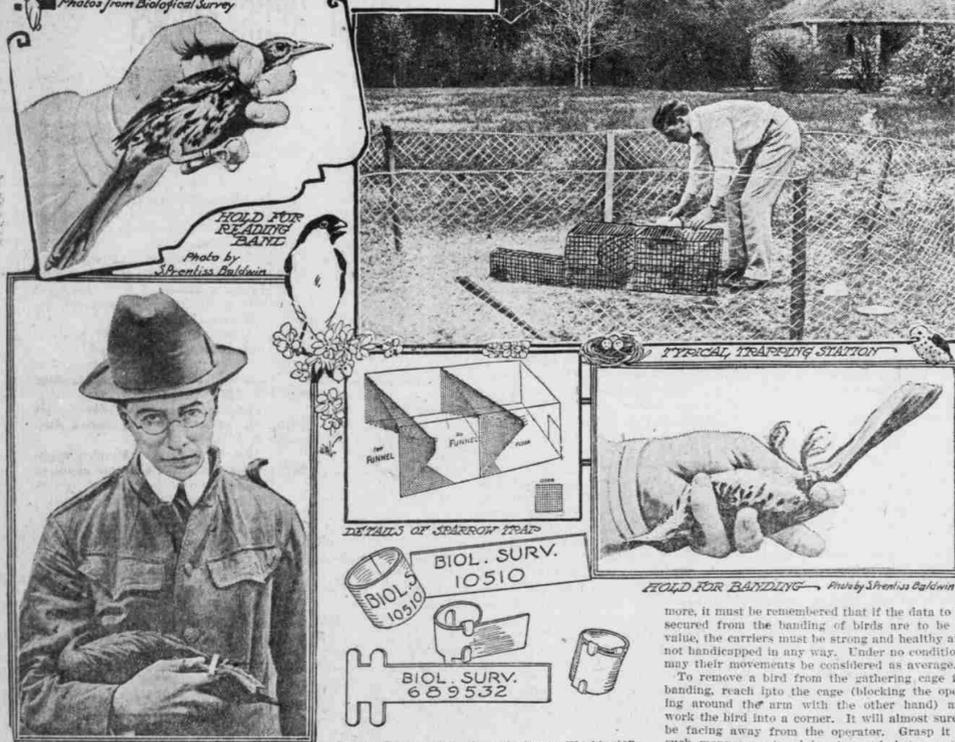


Bird-Banding for Uncle Sam



States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

With the establishment of a well-connected chain of trapping stations throughout the United States and Canada, regular "returns" are confidently expected through reports of retrapping birds that were banded at the original and other stations. Data thus afforded are already indicating the exact line of migration of individual birds, the speed of travel, and innumerable items of interest, many of which have a direct bearing upon the study of life histories. A lively interest attaches to the work in that each operator of a station is in a continual state of anticipation through the knowledge that birds banded at other stations may at any time be registered at his own traps.

The bands issued by the biological survey are of two types, a split-ring band (sizes 1 to 6, inclusive) for all small birds, including those of the size of crows, small owls, and herons; and a flat-strip band that is adjustable for all larger birds. For general land bird trapping, the government sparrow trap has been found the most satisfactory. Other traps (there are several that may be purchased in the open market) may also give satisfaction, but there is a distinct advantage in having a standard type that birds may come to recognize as a source of food, and for this reason it is recommended that this trap be used.

The circular contains specifications sufficient to enable anyone with moderate skill in the use of tools (tin snips, pliers, file, and hammer) to construct the "government" sparrow trap in a few hours and at a nominal cost.

Problems that can be solved by bird banding include these:

How fast do the individuals of any species travel on their periodic migrations; that is, how many miles per day will any one bird average during these journeys and what is the total time consumed in a trip?

Does any one flock continue in the van or is the advance made by successive flocks passing one over the other in alternate periods of rest and flight?

Do individuals of any species always follow the same route, and is it identical for both spring and fall flights?

Do migrating birds make the same stop-overs every year, or do they vary?

How long do birds remain in one locality during the migration, the breeding, or the winter seasons?

What is the relation between the breeding and the wintering grounds of individuals; that is, do those birds that breed farthest north winter farthest south, thus jumping over those that occupy the same traps through four or five consecutive seasons. Many "returns" will, in the course of time, afford answers to the important problems here presented.

In handling small birds the utmost care must be exercised. It is of vital importance that they be so handled that they may be liberated in perfect condition. Almost without exception they are highly nervous, and a quick pressure by the operator following some spasmodic struggle of the bird may kill it instantly or so seriously injure it as to make its destruction necessary. Further-

more, it must be remembered that if the data to be secured from the banding of birds are to be of value, the carriers must be strong and healthy and not handicapped in any way. Under no conditions may the movements be considered as average.

To remove a bird from the gathering cage for banding, reach into the cage (blocking the opening around the arm with the other hand) and work the bird into a corner. It will almost surely be facing away from the operator. Grasp it in such manner as to position its neck between the thumb and index finger, and the wing tip, tail, and feet by the little finger closed against the palm. In this position the bird may be held quietly, without using undue force. Strangely enough, securing the bird's head or neck will almost invariably cause it to cease struggling.

If the bird is already banded and only a simple examination is necessary, this position need not be changed, as with the fingers of the free hand the band may be readily turned and the number read. Or, the bird may be allowed to perch on the little finger, the neck secured between two fingers, as before.

To place in position for banding, grasp the bird's head lightly but securely with the thumb and the index and second fingers of the other hand; release all other hold and by quickly reversing the position of the bird, draw it through the free hand with its back against the palm and close the little finger over the neck, and the other fingers around the body. This position is exactly the reverse of the original one, in that the bird's feet, wings, and tail are now secured by the second finger, where formerly this was accomplished by the little finger against the palm. The thumb and index fingers are now free to secure and hold the tarsus while attaching the band.

For larger and more powerful birds this method will not answer, of course, but securing the bird's head will in almost every case prove the key to the situation. With ducks and other birds of similar size, this is best accomplished by resting the bird on the forearm and hand, held horizontally across the body of the operator, the head and neck passing to the rear under the upper arm, which secures them. This leaves both hands free to hold the feet and wing tips and attach the band.

Always select the smallest-sized band that will close around the tarsus (the bare portion of the foot or leg immediately above the toes) without fitting so tightly as to bind or chafe. The band should move freely up and down and turn lightly and smoothly, but it should not fit loosely like a bracelet. A pair of small, pointed pliers, such as opticians use, are practically indispensable for this work.

Do not attempt to band birds recently hatched or a few days old; wait until they are fully fledged young birds and are about ready to leave the nest. The legs of most fully fledged young birds are larger and more fleshy than those of the adults, so that no allowance for growth need be made. Water birds are an exception to this rule.

Adjustable flat-strip bands, having considerable thickness and equipped with a special locking device, require rather more skill to attach. The pointed pliers, more mentioned, are absolutely necessary and in addition a pair of stout scissors or a pair of diagonal wire cutters will be needed to trim off excess length.

The band may first be roughly shaped around a finger and then opened sufficiently to admit the bird's leg. It is now pressed together and its diameter reduced to the point where it fits smoothly. The second pair of ribs from the lock end are next bent over and pinched tight with the pliers. The strip is now bent back, the bend pinched together as close as possible, and locked with the first pair of locking ribs. The excess length of the band is then trimmed off and the end pressed down smoothly with the pliers.

See that the number is on the outside. Attaching these bands requires care and patience, for the stiffness of the metal is sufficient to break a bird's leg if not properly handled—but all pressure on the band and not on the leg and there will be no trouble.

Write down the band number at once; do not trust to memory. A band wrongly read may totally disqualify what otherwise would be a most valuable set of data. Each collector should keep a permanent record of his operations.

Report results frequently. Franked envelopes will be supplied for returning the schedules, which during the busy season should be at least once each month.

BLINDS now have a chance not only to escape extinction but also to increase—thanks to the Federal Migratory Bird act and a treaty with Canada for its enforcement. The importance of this fact, aside from all sentiment in regard to the feathered songsters, is that without the birds we should soon be eaten up by insect pests. Of course, the more we know about the migratory birds and their travels, the better we can treat them. Therefore, bird-banding serves a useful purpose.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just published department circular 170, "Instructions for Bird-Banding," by Frederick C. Lincoln, assistant biologist of the bureau of biological survey. This circular says, by way of introduction, that bird-banding in America dates from the early years of the Nineteenth century, when Audubon placed silver threads around the legs of a brood of phoebes, and was rewarded the following season by having two of his birds return to nest in the same vicinity.

In Europe bird-banding was attempted as early as 1710, but it was not until 1830 that it was undertaken systematically. Between that year and 1914 about 20 different organizations took up the work, and their activities have developed much valuable information.

In the United States active experimental work was begun in 1903, and between that year and 1909 several local attempts at bird-banding were either planned or prosecuted. One of these, by the New Haven (Conn.) Bird club, was reported to the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' union in 1909, with the result that the American Bird-Banding association was organized in New York City on December 3, of that year. This association continued to advance the work during the last few years under the auspices of the Linnæan Society of New York until it outgrew the resources available.

Because of the valuable information to be secured relative to the movements and life histories of our migratory birds, especially the game and insectivorous species, the work of the association was taken over by the biological survey in 1920. It is the plan of the survey to advance this method of research along two principal lines: First, by the banding of fledglings as formerly practiced; and second, by the systematic trapping and banding of adults.

Through bird-banding operations, as carried on in Europe and America, large numbers of migratory birds have been banded, and data of considerable importance obtained during the last 20 years. In the United States these activities have received added impetus within the last year or two, through the evolution of the method of systematic trapping. Birds have been marked in various ways, but the most satisfactory is by means of a numbered aluminum band or ring, attached to the tarsus, or bare portion of the leg. The application of a stain or dye to the flight or tail feathers, the attaching of wren's hair to the parchment, and various other devices have been tried in the past, but are not satisfactory for any general investigation.

Since it is the returns from birds banded that furnish the data desired in this branch of research, it is of prime importance that the methods of birds under observation be increased. Nothing has been found more satisfactory to the accomplishment of this than systematic trapping. As the banding of fledglings has the advantage of affording valuable information on the ages of birds, the biological survey wishes to encourage these activities, but it desires to lay special emphasis on the added value of the systematic trapping of adults. Federal permit for this work is required, under the provisions of the migratory-bird treaty act. Application for such permit should be addressed to the bureau of biological survey, United

ODDS AND ENDS

What no one excuses is a cordial invitation that isn't meant.

Some people are unable to distinguish between flattery and praise.

Some people are cross in a humorous way, that, after all, has its charm.

It's a poor lawyer who can't construe a law in more ways than one.

Consistency is a jewel that is missing from the diadem of many an earthly angel.

No man is ever totally "city broke." He always has impulse to break away.

If a man thinks that he can outwit a widow he is entitled to another trial.

To hear some of the things said behind one's back would only confirm one in his conceit.

Probably more men ought to get desperate; then more things that are important would get done.

It isn't working for a living that hurts the average man, but the kind of living he gets for his work.

All men do not wish to be prophets. Some know what is going to happen next and don't tell about it.

The history of window glass making has no authentic beginning.

Don't go about talking unless you know what you are talking about.

Some men manage to make both ends meet by leaving the middle empty.

Smiles cost less than electric lights, and they make the home brighter.

The custom of hanging bells on the necks of cattle originated among the ancient Romans.

Beware of a meek man or a meek wife; it's the unexpected that happens.

Man is made of dust—or at least some wives think their husbands are.

A girl with a swanlike neck may be all right in a novel, but she shows up poorly in real life.

Truth would be frightened to death if it happened to encounter some people in a dark alley.

The custom house at Yorktown, Va., erected in 1715, is believed to be the oldest in America.

How we all hate a quitter! He always stops just before we get a chance to bump him.

GATHERED SMILES

For Choice.
Nell—"Minnie, you look downhearted." Minnie—"Yes, I wish I were dead, or married. Preferably the latter."

An Irish Suggestion.
"Say, Pat, what time is it?"
"Oh, didn't! Let's guess at it an' the wan that's furthest off can go out an' look!"

Due Warning.
Flubhub—"The doctor says I was run down." Brown—"Then it's time for you to wind up your affairs."

No End to Them.
"A man can live down a mistake."
"Trouble is at bridge, I make 'em faster than I can live 'em down."

Disqualified.
North—"Didn't the Dr. Wilts have enough money to break into high society?"
West—"Yes, but they worked for it."

And in These Times!
The Boss—"Have you a large family to support?" The Boob—"Oh, no! Just my wife and six children."

Married Life.
"Do you share your husband's sorrows?"
"Yes; he blames me for everything."

Or Both.
"What relation does the stork bear to him?"
"Either a son or a daughter."

Way It Works.
"What is meant by senatorial courtesy?"
"It'll listen to my speeches if you'll listen to mine."

Picks on the Neighbors.
North—"Dobbs has been disappointed in love." West—"I wondered why he took to the saxophone."

Feminine Intuition.
"Sorry to be so late, my dear. Fact is, a friend asked me to stop in and take pot luck with him."
"Well, who won the pot?"

BOY SCOUTS

THEIR BEST NOW AND ALWAYS

Dean Mann of Cornell says: "When the boys of today shall have become grown men, the time will have arrived when this nation will be feeling acutely the inevitable shortage of timber for our imperative needs, unless in the meantime a new attitude and a new program for the protection of our disappearing timber supply should have been initiated. The boy scouts of today may well exert their full effort and influence in helping to assure an adequate wood supply against the time when they will man the nation. A first and fundamental step is education—understanding the problem and the way out and helping other persons to understand it. Let the boy scouts use every means toward this end. It is doubly necessary now that we are again at the beginning of the camping season and the dry periods.

"The boy scouts have high ideals for national service. They know how to quicken public thought and action. I hope they will do their best now and always in this matter of forest protection and development, which is so intimately bound up with our future well-being as a nation."

THE BOY SCOUT "ON DUTY."

How the Bright Lads Serve in Directing Convention Visitors and Otherwise Give Aid.

SCOUTS' BIGGEST ENROLLMENT.

June, 1921, showed the biggest enrollment of scouts in the history of the movement, a fact which ought to be a matter of pride and congratulation to all concerned. The more boys that come under the influence of scouting, the healthier, happier, finer will the boyhood of America be, the greater the promise of its future. It is not meaningless chance that makes us hear on every side that boy scouts are in the honor rolls of our schools, that boy scouts are performing rings true to its aims. It is not only claims to fit boys for manhood but it does it, so why shouldn't we be proud that the Boy Scouts of America numbers an active membership of over 400,000. Why shouldn't we salute and pay all honor to the scoutmaster, the volunteer leader of boyhood under a great banner to a great goal? Why shouldn't we say to them and each other: "Come on, let's make it 500,000 by Christmas?"

RULES FOR BOY SCOUTS.

1. Do not start a forest fire.
2. Tell all your companions about the damage which forest fires do.
3. Report all forest fires to the nearest forest officer.
4. Learn how to fight forest fires, and take a hand in putting them out.
5. Plant forest trees in vacant corners, waste places, abandoned fields, on barren mountain slopes and other unoccupied land.
6. Destroy insects which injure and destroy forest trees.
7. Destroy rats, blights, and other fungous foes of the forest.
8. Help clean up the forest by using the dead wood found lying on the forest floor.
9. Cut out only undesirable trees and guard the more valuable ones.—Boy Scouts' First Book of Forestry.—Illick.

SOME BOY SCOUT GOOD TURNS.

Sioux City boy scouts turned out to the number of 1,000 to make a house-to-house canvass for clothing to aid the stricken people of Armenia.

Pittsburgh boy scouts gathered wild berries and made and distributed them, made into attractive bouquets, throughout the hospitals of the city.

Tulsa, Okla., carried on a "spring offensive" against the bagworm, and collected nearly a ton of glass, sharp pieces of metal and other debris from roads in the interests of the safety.

Aurora (Ill.) scouts act as ushers and check cards at their churches Sunday evening, while in Stillman Valley, in the same state, scouts take care of the community recreation hall and raise and lower the community flag in the village square.

Scouts in Paducah, Ky., cleaned up vacant lots, cleaned streets, assisted police in street traffic and served as messengers and orderlies at a two-day Boy Scout convention. They also assisted firemen and cleaned up a greenhouse after a hailstorm had broken \$5,000 worth of glass.

Arrangements are being made for scouts to co-operate actively in San Jose, Cal., with the Wild Flower Conservation league to work for the preservation of wild flowers which are being vanquished by weeds, and in some cases exterminated by careless persons. Similar work is being done in the East, under the auspices of the Wild Flower Preservation society, which is forming chapters all over the country. This is a cause in which scouts are, and should be vitally interested.

BOY SCOUTS

IMPORTANT NEED FOR MORE TREES

Three-Fifths of Primeval Forests Have Been Cut Away, Says Forester Greeley.

SUPPLY OF WOOD NECESSARY

Despite Fact That Many Substitutes Have Been Devised Demand for Timber Continues to Grow—Much Land Is Idle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Timber depletion has now reached a point in this country where three-fifths of the primeval forests are gone and where 61 per cent of the timber that is left is west of the Great Plains. Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester, forest service of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, recently told the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Liberal use of American forests was a necessary part of the commercial growth of this nation, Colonel Greeley believes, but reforestation should have been practiced. If not from the start, at least in later years. There is an abundant area of forest land in this country to support all industries, and a liberal supply of wood is most necessary to the people of this country. It was thought that, like the European countries, we would use, when our civilization was older, but one-third or one-half as much wood per capita as we did in the early days. But this rule does not affect the American people. The older the states and communities in this country grow the more timber they seem to require in one form or another.

Demand Continues to Grow.

Many substitutes have been devised for wood, and yet the great demand of the country for timber continues to grow. More wood is used in construction today than before the discovery of concrete, and more wood is used in building railway cars than before the steel or part-steel car was developed. This is apparently true in nearly every industry.

Abundant and widely distributed forests have meant to the United States homes for the masses of the people beyond the standards of any other nation. They have placed newspapers and magazines on the average family table. They have contributed largely to social and industrial conditions which promote democracy and constructive energy rather than discontent and destructive social forces bred by hard and comfortless conditions of life.

The ill-fatedness of \$1,000,000 acres of forest land, an area increased by 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres annually, destructive logging, and still more destructive forest fires are the factors at work to increase the timber shortage. Land enough if kept growing trees. The exhaustion of American timber



How the Bright Lads Serve in Directing Convention Visitors and Otherwise Give Aid.

HENS IN GOOSEBERRY PATCH

Fowls Will Do Much Toward Clearing Out Fruit-Worm From Under Fruit in Garden.

One gooseberry insect we have with us that isn't easy to control is the fruit worm. It doesn't often become a serious pest but occasionally it has been known to take a whole crop. The worm eats into the partly grown berry and feeds on the pulp. Hand-picking is still the method used to hold this worm in check. Poultry ought to be turned into the gooseberry patch after the fruit is picked, as the hens will do a lot toward clearing the worms from under the trash. Poultry and milk cows are a good combination when run right.

LIVE STOCK FLY REPELLENT

Care Should Be Exercised to Prevent Getting Mixture Too Strong, Causing Hair Shedding.

When mixing a repellent to put on the live stock to keep the flies away, care should be taken to prevent getting too strong a mixture. It may cause shedding of the hair. The following mixture has been found by the United States Department of Agriculture to give good results for a short time where applied lightly but thoroughly: One gallon of fish oil, two ounces of oil of pine tar, two ounces of oil of pennyroyal and one-half pint of kerosene. The horses and milk cows will appreciate some preparation.

ROTATION URGED IN GARDEN

Disease Spores and Insects Attack Crops Where Same Vegetables Are Planted.

The same kind of vegetables should not be grown twice in succession in the same part of the garden, if it can be avoided. If a radically different kind is grown disease spores and insects, though present in the soil, are not liable to attack the second crop.

RAISING FOWLS ON INSECTS

Good Plan for Farmers in Grasshopper-Infested Regions to Use Turkeys and Geese.

Turkeys and geese fowl are voracious insect eaters. Would it not be a good plan for farmers in the grasshopper-infested areas of the West to buy, rent or import all the birds of these breeds they possibly can, instead of poisoning the bugs?

Increase Milk Production.

A purchased site for the dairy herd can start an increase in milk production that continues through future generations.

To Discourage Bugs.

Attracted line and purple green sprinkled over cucumbers or melons discourage insects.

Watering Garden Plants.

One thorough watering is better for garden plants than frequent light sprinkling.

DIFFERENT WAYS FOR GIRL TO MAKE MONEY

Poultry, Dairy or Garden Are Good Suggestions.

Parents Should Encourage Young Woman to Establish Herself as Semi-Independent Member of the Farm Family.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a city girl feels the need of money—her own money, to pay for the things girls imagine they must have these days—she goes to work in an office, a store, or a factory, according to her education and opportunity. In the country a girl, with much the same longings for nice things and "good times," looks to the poultry yard, the milk house, or the garden for her spending money. If her parents are the right kind, if they are intelligent enough to help her and encourage her in her work, she will soon establish herself as a semi-independent member of the family. If, as often happens, the parents are not disposed to have such goings-on, and there is no home-demonstration agent, no girls' club, no extension work of any kind in the community, the country girl goes to the city and the farming regions have lost one more potential home and family.

No doubt exists in the minds of men and women of any experience in the extension work carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with state agricultural colleges that the economic need is the entering influence needed in setting their clubs or bureaus started in rural sections. Once the young people have learned a way to earn money the desire for the things it will buy asserts itself, and home betterments and improved living conditions follow naturally.

Down in Arkansas a girls' canning club started a contest to determine which of the members could produce the most tomatoes at the least expense, and with the lowest percentage of waste. Annet Sargo, on the Mount Valley route, near Hot Springs, grew 3,140 pounds of tomatoes on one-fourth of an acre, at a cost of \$31.40 and net returns of \$100. With the same expense her sister, Fannie, grew 3,020 pounds and had a net return of \$107.83. Ada Rosmond grew 2,803 pounds, costing \$27.42, with a net return of \$78.93, and Ruby Waddell, at Bonneverville, had 3,070 pounds, costing \$29.94, with net returns of \$68.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BULL AND DOG.

"I'm a very superior Pomeranian dog," said the small black dog. "I'm a great big superior bull," said the bull.

"Ah, Bull," said the Pomeranian dog, whose name was Fluff-Fluff, "you may be very big and you may be very superior, but you are not as fine as I am."

"How do you happen to be so near the field?" asked the bull. "I suppose you wouldn't dare come too near. You'd be afraid I'd chase you."

"Bos-scow-cow," said Fluff-Fluff. "I'm not afraid of you. Haven't I been barking at you to show you I wasn't afraid of you?"

"That doesn't show me anything," said the bull. "You wouldn't care to come too near me and you know it."

"Barking doesn't show that you're so brave. It doesn't show that at all. You're really got a very cross and unpleasant little bark. Why are you such a cranky sort, Fluff-Fluff?"

Fluff-Fluff barked angrily at the bull and jumped about on his hind legs and showed his little teeth and made up a very cross face.

"Now, now, Fluff-Fluff," said the bull, "you can't pretend to be so brave because I know you aren't. I know you're cranky, I know that."

"Toll me what you are so cranky, Fluff-Fluff, tell me why."

"Ah, you're interested in hearing about me," said Fluff-Fluff. "All cravuties admire me, and even you, Bull, admire me."

"You are very big but you can't help seeing that little Fluff-Fluff is superior."

"I don't see that at all," said the bull. "Do you know what my name is?"

"I don't," said Fluff-Fluff. "That shows what folk think of me. They were the ones who named me King. My family name is Bull, but the people who own me call me King."

"That is because I am so big and strong and brave and splendid. I'm like a king in the animal world."

"You may be a king," said Fluff-Fluff. "In the animal world, you may be called a king, but you aren't treated like a king and I am."

"You don't let upon a silken cushion when you go to bed at night, nor when you take a nap in the daytime."

"I wouldn't care to," said King. "A silken cushion wouldn't be of much use to me."

"I am treated more wonderfully than a royal person would be treated. Royal people have to work and study and think."

"But I don't have to do any of those things. I am treated more royally than a royal person would be treated."

"I can be cranky and no one minds. I can bark a harsh little bark and they'll put up with me. I can interrupt a tea party and ask for cream and I will be given cream."

"I can jump about the people who can sit at the dining-room table and I can feed the man who makes the milk unless they feed me when I want to be fed."

"I sit in the motorcar and go for rides and I see visitors come and go and I look at them with a haughty look and I say to them in my barking voice: 'You're not treated as well as I'm treated. You don't get the things I get. You don't have the fuss made over you I have made over me.'

"If you were rude to your hostess and to your host, who are my master and mistress, you wouldn't be asked again, but I am allowed to live here all the time and I spit more and more every day, and yet I'm rude to them."

"Gracious, yes, I snap at them when I'm cross. They may even be patting me and I snap at them. They don't tell me I can't come again. They give me cream the very next time I want it just the same as always."

"Ah, yes, Fluff-Fluff leads a more royal life than royalty."

"You needn't bother to tell me why you're cranky," said King, the bull, "for I can see, and you'd better trot back home now, for I'm very angry. I'm an angry bull is a pretty wild creature."

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

YOU ARE NOT AS FINE.

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"You Are Not as Fine."

RIDDLES.

There's a man who comes around the neighborhood once in a while, and he always finds things very dull. Who is he? The seissors grinder.

When is a boat like a big pile of snow? When it's adrift.

Why is the letter D like a squalling child? Because it makes a mad.

What is the right kind of timber for "castles in the air"? Sunbeams.

Why are cowardly soldiers like butter? Because when exposed to fire they run.

Why is a fly taller than most men? Because he stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

Why is a new-born baby like a storm at sea? Because it begins with a squall.

What was Joan of Arc made of? She was Maid of Orleans.

What sun reminds one of pancakes? Battered.

What is the best way to keep a man's love? Not to return it.

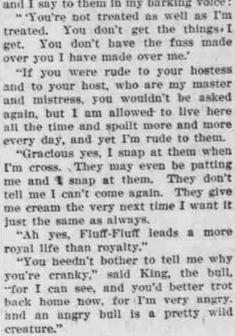
Why should a greedy man wear a plaid waistcoat? To keep a check on his stomach.

When is a sheep like ink? When you take it up into the pen.

Why is the First National bank of Chicago, during a shower, like a civet feast? Because it is a bank wet (annoyed).

What is that which never asks any questions and yet requires many answers? The door bell.

What island would you prefer to take along with you on a picnic? Sandwich island.



"You Are Not as Fine."

CELESTIAL INJURED IN TRANSIT

Damage Caused by Loading Too High in Cars and Thus Preventing Ventilation.

Celery is injured in transit because it is loaded too high in the cars to permit proper circulation and rapid cooling, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Smaller crates or less of them in the load would help to insure rapid cooling.

Rich Soil for Garden.

Soil in the garden should be rich and well supplied with humus. Stable manure is best for the garden, for it furnishes both plant food and humus.

Dual Purpose Legume.

The soy bean is the dual-purpose member of the legumes, an annual used as a green manure, silage, hay, seed and pasture crop.

Value of Soy Bean Hay.

In feeding trials, soy bean hay is equal to alfalfa.